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THE WASHINGTON POST
23 September 1978

Helms Clashes With Probe Panel

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

In a series of increasingly testy exchanges that left him wavering between weariness and anger, former CIA director Richard M. Helms said yesterday that he still does not regard former KGB officer Yuri Nosenko as "bona fide" defector because his story about Lee Harvey Oswald is too incredible to be trusted.

The implications, Helms agreed in daylong testimony before the House Assassinations Committee, are ominous. If Nosenko is lying, Helms testified, it follows that Oswald may have been "a Soviet agent when he shot President Kennedy."

"That still hangs in the air like an incubus," Helms said. He said he did not know how to resolve it short of obtaining Oswald's files from the KGB, the Soviet secret police agency.

Now rehabilitated by the CIA after some five years of imprisonment, three of them in solitary confinement, Nosenko defected to the United States several weeks after the assassination, claiming first-hand knowledge of the files the KGB maintained on Oswald in Russia. Nosenko insisted that the KGB had never even interviewed Oswald during his stay in the Soviet Union, much less recruited him as an agent.

"No person familiar with the facts finds Nosenko's statements about Oswald to be credible," Helms said. "Therefore, this tends to sour all the other opinions he maintained. I don't know how one resolves this bone in the throat."

His credibility under attack throughout the hearing, Helms denied ever labeling Nosenko as "bona fide" during his tenure at the CIA, despite a formal statement from the agency that he had done so.

Rep. Harold S. Sawyer (R-Mich.) hammered at the fact that Nosenko was paid a lump sum of $125,000 with Helms' approval in 1972, and has by now collected approximately $500,000 in consultant salaries, bonuses, resettlement expenses and other payments.

Citing what he called the "mental and physical torture" the CIA had inflicted on Nosenko in a futile effort to break him down, Sawyer suggested that the CIA had only two options: to "dispose" of Nosenko or to pay him off to keep him quiet.

"It's perfectly plain you exercised the option of paying him off," Sawyer declared at one point. "Do you dispute that?"

"Yes, I'd dispute it," Helms shot back.

"Half a million, roughly, as I add it up," Sawyer persisted.

Seething by now Helms paused, trying to control himself.

"I'm counting to 10, as my mother taught me to do," he finally said. He said the CIA merely wanted to give Nosenko "a chance to make a new life for himself" in light of the contributions he had made in other areas.

According to a CIA memorandum Helms approved on Oct. 18, 1972, "Mr. Nosenko has been an extremely valuable source, one who has identified many hundreds of Soviet intelligence officers, and he has otherwise provided a considerable quantity of useful information on the organization of the KGB, its operational doctrine, and methods . . . He has proven himself to be invaluable in exploring counterintelligence leads. He recently authored a book which is of interest to the agency.

"In effect," the memo written by then-CIA director of security Howard J. Osborn stated, "Mr. Nosenko has shown himself to be a productive and hard-working defector who is 'rehabilitated' and favorably disposed toward the agency."

The Nosenko case for years caused deep divisions within the CIA. Those in charge of him at first concluded that he was a KGB "plant," even before he arrived here from Geneva, and they put him in stringent solitary confinement on April 4, 1964, where he was kept from both the FBI and the Warren Commission, despite his stated willingness to testify about Oswald.

The so-called "hostile interrogation" that ensued on and off more than three years was reportedly sanctioned on April 2, 1964, by then-Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach in a meeting at the Justice Department with CIA officials. Katzenbach, however, told the committee Thursday that he had "absolutely no recollection of Mr. Nosenko or anything to do with him in that period."

"I don't think I authorized putting anybody in jail for three years," Katzenbach said.

Challenging that account, Helms read from an April 3, 1964, memo prepared by CIA then-general counsel Lawrence R. Houston, which said that Katzenbach and other Justice Department officials had authorized "any action necessary" for the CIA to determine Nosenko's veracity and thus his status in this country.

"This was the way we handled all defectors," Helms said, at one point, of Nosenko's initial confinement. "What would you do with them?" he demanded of committee Chairman Louis Stokes (D-Ohio), "put them up in the Hilton?"

Stokes replied, "I've never been in that situation. Hopefully, I never will be."

Helms found himself under steady cross-examination, especially concerning testimony he had given the committee in an executive session on Aug 9. He assured the committee then, among other things, that Nosenko had been "put into a small house in the countryside, where he had a perfectly sanitary and satisfactory living condition."

In fact, according to the CIA, which sent spokesman John L. Hart to testify before the committee last week, the high-ranking defector was subjected to psychological torture. In an affidavit submitted to the House committee on Aug 7, Nosenko said he was at first taken to an attic room with a boarded window that kept out fresh air and turned "very very hot in the summertime."

"I could have a shower once in a week, and once in a week, I could shave," he said. "I had no contact with anybody to talk. I could not read. I could not smoke." Later he was taken to a specially built concrete vault (at the CIA facility at Camp Peary, Va., reportedly), where even the chess sets he tried to fashion from threads of his clothing were taken away from him.

Helms swore he knew nothing about this.

Sawyer was incredulous: "He [Nosenko] was in your custody, and you never made any inquiry about what was happening to him?"

"Of course I did," Helms said wearily. "I was never told those details . . . that he was being kept in a room so hot he couldn't stand it. I'm genuinely sorry about it."

Nosenko was finally released for friendlier questioning, though still in confinement, in late 1967, but not until a final effort by his initial interrogators from the CIA's Soviet Russia Division to break him down. In one note made public last week, the deputy chief of that division, [redacted] Hart, suggested that one option might be to "liquidate the man."

Helms said in indignant tones that he never saw the note, and never entertained the idea. He also questioned the motives of the current

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leadership of the CIA in making public such "lurid" details.

"It was almost as though his [CIA spokesman Hart] purpose was to excoriate some of his former colleagues for their handling of the Nosenko matter," Helms said.

Hart told a reporter that the disclosures were simply "an act of honesty" on the part of CIA Director Stansfield Turner. Now retired but called back because of his expertise with the Nosenko case, Hart said Turner had told him simply to "let your conscience be your guide" in testifying about the matter.

Pressed on a wide variety of other issues, Helms acknowledged that the Warren Commission should have been told much more than it was, such as the CIA's plotting against the life of Fidel Castro. In the process, the committee disclosed that some 37 documents were apparently missing from the CIA's so-called "201" file on Oswald when a review was made in February 1964.

The committee has also turned up evidence that on at least one occasion, the CIA evidently fabricated a "201," or personal information, file for a hired assassin code named ZR/-Rifle, although he was assertedly never used in that capacity.

Confessing error again and again under questioning by Rep. Christopher J. Dodd (D-Conn.), but wondering why he was being "singled out as the fellow who should have gone up to the Warren Commission," Helms finally said, "Mr. Dodd, if I had to do it over again, I would have backed a truck up, taken all the documents, and shoved them on the Warren Commission's desk."

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WASHINGTON POST DATE 3 Aug 78 PAGE A-12

Associated Press

Philip Agee testifies in Havana at "tribunal against imperialism." The former CIA officer and some colleagues bent on "exposing CIA personnel and operations" are putting together the Covert Action Information Bulletin, published here.

Cuba Charges CIA Plotted to Kill Castro As Recently as 1976

By Marilise Simons
Special to The Washington Post

HAVANA—The Cuban government mounted a major attack on the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency yesterday, producing for the first time alleged double agents who claimed that CIA efforts to assassinate Premier Fidel Castro continued until as recently as 1976.

The charges were made before a so-called "tribunal against imperialism" being conducted while 20,000 young leftists and communists from 140 nations take part in this week's 11th International Youth Festival.

In addition to the new charges concerning a number of alleged CIA plots to assassinate Castro, the double agents and other Cuban prisoners who testified yesterday also made new allegations related to the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Cuban government is also expected to release a 24-page document shortly called "CIA, Cuba Accuses" detailing Havana's charges that the CIA has "obscured and twisted information concerning the death of John F. Kennedy."

The decision to air these charges at yesterday's tribunal may have been designed, in part, to steal the thunder from the U.S. House Assassinations Committee, which sent a delegation here in April to pursue various questions about the Kennedy assassination.

The House panel is planning to hold public hearings on its JFK inquiry next month.

The Kennedy assassination allegations were overshadowed here yesterday, however, by testimony that plots to kill Castro continued until only two years ago, despite CIA claims that any such activities were discontinued in 1965.

This claim was made by several double agents, including Nicolas Alberto Sirgado Ros, who said he acted as a double agent for 10 years until 1976.

Sirgado, who said he was recruited by the CIA during a visit to London in 1966, said the CIA had trained him in a variety of techniques and in 1974, asked him to plant a microphone in the offices of Osmany Cienfuegos, who holds the key job of secretary to Cuba's Council of Ministers.

In 1976, Sirgado said he was asked to provide an itinerary of a visit to Angola by Castro—a request interpreted here as an indication that the CIA might have been planning to assassinate the Cuban leader while he was on that trip.

Sirado said he passed carefully prepared misinformation to the CIA, and later that year, received a letter of congratulation and a wrist watch from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Another Cuban, Jose Fernandez Santos, said a further threat on Castro's life was expected in Mexico in 1976.

Two men, whom he identified as Francisco Manuel Camargo Saavedra and Patricio Sanchez, scouted Mexico City's airport and a downtown monument as possible sites for the assassination, Fernandez said.

A succession of five former double agents provoked strong emotional responses with stories of how they had succeeded in sabotaging CIA plots to kill Castro.

One of the self-professed double agents, Abel Haidar Elias, testified that on one occasion, he had been given a powerful rifle to pass to a chosen assassin.

When the agent told the tribunal that he had never delivered the weapon, the audience gave him a standing ovation.

The panel also heard a variety of claims regarding the Kennedy assassination.

Much of the testimony suggested that the CIA had sought to convince the public that Lee Harvey Oswald had dealings with Cuba long before the Kennedy assassination. By so doing, witnesses argued, the sources behind the Kennedy murder could protect the real culprit and instead involve Cuba, thus justifying a U.S. invasion to overthrow Castro.

The most dramatic testimony came from Eusebio Azcue Lopez, who was consul at the Cuban Embassy on Sept. 27, 1963, when a man claiming to be Lee Harvey Oswald requested a visa to travel to Cuba.

Azcue said "the man I saw on TV being killed by Jack Ruby, in no way looked like the man I had seen three months earlier."

The CIA photos of Oswald presented to the Warren Commission "were also not of the man I had seen" in Mexico, Azcue said. He told the tribunal he reported this immediately to Raul Roa, then Cuban foreign minister.

Rolando Cubelas Seradés, now serving a 25-year prison term, also appeared and denied the CIA's claim that he was a double agent, saying, "This is completely false, a perfidious lie."

Cubelas, who has already served more than 12 years in prison for "crimes against the state," appeared emotional as he left jail yesterday for the first time. The man who is said to have gone under the CIA code name AM LASH told the tribunal he worked only for the CIA between 1961 and his arrest in 1966. . . .

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Cuba Says C.I.A. Fabricated Evidence on Kennedy

3 AUG 1978

By ALAN RIDING
Special to The New York Times

HAVANA, Aug. 2 — Cuba accused the United States Central Intelligence Agency today of fabricating evidence in order to link Havana with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and thus justify further American efforts to overthrow the Castro Government.

In lengthy testimony before a political "tribunal," organized to coincide with the 11th International Youth Festival, Cuban officials also charged the C.I.A. with plotting numerous assassination attempts against Cuba's President, Fidel Castro.

Evidence of some of these plots was provided by six Cuban "double agents," who apparently infiltrated Cuban exile groups in Miami and collaborated with the C.I.A. until as recently as 1976.

But while many of the Cuban charges were not new — some witnesses even quoted evidence from the report of the United States Senate's Select Committee on the C.I.A. — the Cuban Government did provide fresh testimony casting doubt on some C.I.A. claims that linked President Kennedy's accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, to Cuba.

Eusebio Azcué López, a former Cuban consul in Mexico City, told the tribunal that the person claiming to be Lee Harvey Oswald who visited him Sept. 27, 1963, to request a visa for Cuba was not the same person who appeared in films and photographs as the arrested assassin of Mr. Kennedy. The Warren Commission reported the C.I.A.'s evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald had visited the Cuban consulate on that day.

"In no way did the person I saw in film and photographs resemble the person who visited me," said Mr. Azcué, who has never before given evidence in public. "The person in the film was younger and with a pudgier face compared to the hard lines and older face of the person who requested the visa."

A member of a so-called Cuban Investigating Commission, Idalberto Guevara Quintana, who presented today's main charges against the C.I.A., said that there was a growing body of evidence suggesting efforts to link Cuba to the assassination even before it took place.

Mr. Guevara charged that, contrary to evidence presented to the Warren Commission, no one by the name of Lee Harvey Oswald belonged to the so-called "Fair Play to Cuba" organization in the United States and that no affiliate of that group existed in New Orleans, where Mr. Oswald had allegedly been a militant.

He also said that, contrary to evidence presented by the C.I.A. to the Senate's Select Committee, the person who sought a visa for Cuba in Mexico City never announced while in the consulate that he was planning to kill President Kennedy.

The C.I.A., Mr. Guevara said, tried to link Cuba to the murder by emphasizing links between Mr. Oswald's assassin, Jack Ruby, and the Mafia leader Santos Traficante, who visited Cuba in 1959 in an unsuccessful effort to persuade Mr. Castro to reopen Havana's casinos.

Mr. Guevara further maintained that the C.I.A. has tried to hide the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald was recruited by the agency while in Japan in 1958.

Mr. Guevara accused the C.I.A. of deceiving the Senate's Select Committee by suggesting that Rolando Cubelas Secades, who is now serving a 25-year prison term here for espionage for the United States, was in fact a double agent, thus trying to discredit his evidence of assassination plots against President Castro. Mr. Cubelas appeared before the tribunal today and admitted working for the C.I.A. in Cuba from 1961 to 1966.

Another witness before the tribunal, which has been organized with the principal objective of placing the C.I.A. on trial and which is called "Youth Accuses Imperialism," was Juan Felaifel Canahan, a Cuban inteiligence agent who infiltrated Cuban exile groups and the C.I.A. in Miami between April 1963 and February 1966.

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WASHINGTON STAR (GREEN LINE)
3 AUGUST 1978

Cuba Cites CIA in Assassination Plot

HAVANA — Cuba accused the CIA of fabricating evidence in order to link Havana with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and thus justify further American efforts to overthrow the Castro government.

Eusebio Azcue Lopez, a former Cuban consul in Mexico City, said the person claiming to be Lee Harvey Oswald who visited him Sept. 27, 1963, to request a visa for Cuba was not the same person who appeared in films and photographs as the arrested assassin of Kennedy.

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Date: 4 AUG 76
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NEWS SERVICE

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FORMER CUBAN CONSUL: CIA TRIED TO INVOLVE CUBA IN KENNEDY MURDER

PA0041200Y HAVANA PRELA IN SPANISH 2000 GMT 3 AUG 76 PA

(TEXT) HAVANA, 3 AUGUST (PL)--THE CIA USED AN IMPOSTOR WITH FORGED DOCUMENTS IN THE NAME OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD TO TRY TO INVOLVE CUBA IN JOHN F. KENNEDY'S MURDER, A FORMER CUBAN CONSUL IN MEXICO CITY SAID.

EUSEBIO AZCUE LOPEZ, WHO IN SEPTEMBER 1963 HEADED THE CUBAN CONSULATE IN MEXICO CITY, DESCRIBED THE CIA'S ATTEMPTS TO SEND AN ALLEGED OSWALD TO CUBA PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT'S MURDER IN DALLAS, TEXAS, IN NOVEMBER OF THAT SAME YEAR.

HE EXPLAINED THAT ON 27 SEPTEMBER 1963, THIS PHONY OSWALD APPEARED FOR THE FIRST TIME AT THE CONSULATE AND INSISTED WITHOUT SUCCESS ON BEING ALLOWED TO FLY PROMPTLY TO HAVANA. THIS PERSON, LOPEZ SAID, WANTED TO OBTAIN A VISA IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT FULFILLING THE REGULAR REQUIREMENTS ESTABLISHED BY THE CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY.

HIS REQUEST WAS NATURALLY DENIED AND HE NEVER SENT TO CUBA, NOTED AZCUE LOPEZ BEFORE THE "YOUTH PROCESS IMPERIALISM" INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL.

THE ALLEGED OSWALD PRESENTED DOCUMENTS WHICH IDENTIFIED HIM AS A MEMBER OF THE U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY, OF HAVING RESIDED IN THE USSR, OF BEING MARRIED TO A SOVIET CITIZEN AND OF BELONGING TO THE U.S. "JUST TREATMENT FOR CUBA ASSOCIATION."

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"I EXPLAINED TO HIM [illegible] HIS PASSPORT I COULD NOT GIVE HIM AN 'IN TRANSIT' VISA FOR CUBA," ASCUE LOPEZ SAID.

THE CUBA COMMISSION INVESTIGATING CIA ACTIVITIES AGAINST THIS COUNTRY PUBLISHED A REPORT, INCLUDING SEVERAL DOCUMENTS IN WHICH THERE APPEARS THE PHOTOGRAPH AND LETTER REQUESTING A VIA PRESENTED BY THE FALSE OSWALD AND THE CONSUL'S WRITTEN REFUSAL.

IT ALSO SHOWS FRONT AND PROFILE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FALSE OSWALD TAKEN BY THE CIA WHICH HAD AN OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE CUBAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE IN MEXICO CITY. THESE PHOTOGRAPHS PROVE THAT THIS WAS NOT THE SAME PERSON INVOLVED IN KENNEDY'S DEATH.

AZCUE LOPEZ PROVED THAT THE ATTEMPTED TRIP TO CUBA OF THE ALLEGED OSWALD WAS A CIA PLAN.

WHILE IN CUBA IN NOVEMBER 1963, AZCUE LEARNED THAT AN AMERICAN CALLED LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS ACCUSED OF MURDERING KENNEDY. AZCUE THEN REALIZED THAT THERE HAD BEEN AN ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE CUBA IN THE DEATH.

HE IMMEDIATELY ALERTED THE RESPECTIVE AUTHORITIES AND MET WITH RAUL ROA, WHO WAS FOREIGN MINISTER AT THAT TIME, AND WITH NILO OTERO, A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL. HE INFORMED THEM OF THE INCIDENT AT THE CONSULATE IN MEXICO CITY.

SOME TIME LATER, AZCUE SAW A FILM OF OSWALD'S DEATH AT THE HANDS OF JACK RUBY AND REALIZED THAT THE VICTIM WAS NOT THE SAME PERSON HE HAD SEEN AT THE CONSULATE. "THE MAN WHO REQUESTED THE VISA AND WHO ACCUSED US OF BEING BUREAUCRATS PRETENDING TO BE ANNOYED BECAUSE HE REFUSED THE REQUEST AND WHO SLAMMED THE DOOR ON HIS WAY OUT DOES NOT IN ANY WAY RESEMBLE THE MAN CHARGED WITH MURDERING KENNEDY," THE FORMER CUBAN CONSUL IN MEXICO CITY SAID.

A PUG 27042 [redacted]

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NEWSWEEK
7 August 1978

Was There a Plot on King?

Rumors that somebody paid to have Martin Luther King assassinated ten years ago are nothing new, but the one that appeared last week had an intriguing twist to it. According to a story in The New York Times, Russell G. Byers, 46, a sometime St. Louis auto-parts dealer who has had his own brushes with the law, recently told investigators for the House assassinations committee that in late 1966 or 1967 two Missouri businessmen offered him $50,000 to arrange for King's murder. Byers said he turned them down and mentioned the offer to no one; both the businessmen are now dead. What interested investigators was that Byers's brother-in-law, John Spica, was serving a murder sentence at the time in the same prison as James Earl Ray, the man who later pleaded guilty to killing King.

Whatever the story's accuracy, it was the kind of thing bound to float into the open as the committee opens its first round of public hearings in two weeks on the assassination of King and, early next month, that of President John F. Kennedy. After spending $5 million and about 39,000 man-days on its investigations, the committee is under pressure to produce some fresh tidbits, even if they don't add up to conspiracies, and almost no lead has been too wispy to track down.

Widows: The trouble is that the trails in both assassinations are so old and cold there seems almost no way to prove anything. Byers's story is a case in point. Committee investigators want to give Ray a lie-detector test this week in Tennessee's Brushy Mountain state prison, but through his lawyer he has already said he never heard of Byers and that he and Spica "never discussed" the murder of King. The widows of the Missourians who supposedly made the offer—businessman John R. Kauffmann and prominent patent attorney John H. Sutherland—say they can't believe it.

Another line of inquiry involves Ray's own family. NEWSWEEK has learned that investigators are tracing money that flowed through bank accounts of Ray, his brothers John and Jerry, and his sister, Carol Ray Pepper. The trail has stretched from Birmingham to St. Louis to Wheeling, Ill., and investigators wonder if Ray's family might have financed his post-assassination wanderings.

Defected: In the Kennedy case, investigators have looked into the possibility that the CIA helped finance a book called "Marina and Lee"—in which author Priscilla McMillan concludes that Presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald could not have been part of a plot—as a way of covering up its own involvement with Oswald. (Harper & Row, the book's publisher, submitted an affidavit saying the CIA had nothing to do with it.) Taking the opposite tack, other committee staffers have sought a link between Oswald and the Soviet secret police—the KGB. CIA officers, who worked in Japan where Oswald was posted in the 1950s at an airbase, were asked for any evidence that the KGB might have recruited Oswald.

Even if none of the leads pan out, the hearings themselves could be quite a show, with Ray giving testimony from behind a glass shield or, possibly, in absentia through tape recordings. Witnesses in the Kennedy hearings may include Oswald's widow, Marina, and members of the Warren Commission—perhaps even former President Gerald R. Ford.

—DON HOLT with DAVID C. MARTIN and ELAINE SHANNON in Washington

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Maximo de Rojas relates his participation in counterrevolutionary activities, such as acts of sabotage in factories and an attempt on the life of Fidel Castro.

The next witness, Humberto Rosales Torres, is asked to describe his participation in attempts on the lives of several Cuban leaders. The witness explains his participation in various acts of sabotage, attempts on the life of Raul Castro and others, all of which took place in the 60's. Closing, the prisoner states that he was tried and sentenced to 9 years in prison, which he served. The witness further states that upon release from prison he was reincorporated into society and is now working with all his rights as a citizen restored by the government.

The next witness is Benjamin (Liberof), a Uruguayan student who gives testimony in connection with the kidnaping of his father in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 19 May 1976. In his deposition, (Liberof) states that the kidnaping was ordered by Gen Amaurt (Planos), chief of the Uruguayan military intelligence, who he says has been a CIA agent since 1968. (Liberof) explains his father's activities since the 30's. Closing, he charges that his country's authorities worked very closely with the CIA station in Uruguay.

The morning session concludes at 1705 GMT.

Kennedy Assassination

FL030050 [Editorial Report PL] Havana Domestic Television Service, Channel 13, in Spanish at 1909 GMT 2 August begins coverage of afternoon session of the fourth day of the "youth against imperialism" tribunal which is being held at the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

Coverage in progress begins with Cuban official Junior Guevara discussing CIA involvement in the President Kennedy assassination, stating there were two positions which could be taken. "One position was to show that the assassination was the result of an international leftist plot, with Cuba playing a major role." The other position was to show that "the crime was the work of a single man." In either case the investigation would not look for the real criminals. He goes on to say that the "one man" theory was the one that was pushed onto the Warren Commission by the CIA and the FBI. Guevara states that the theory that Cuba was involved has never been dropped. The purpose of this latter theory was to cause a confrontation with the Cuban revolution. If this could be proved there would be no reaction which could not be justified and therefore Cuba could be attacked. The speaker goes on to mention the U.S. Senate Select Committee on intelligence investigation into CIA activities. He then states that the Cuban investigation committee will prove that Cuba was not involved in President Kennedy's assassination. He says that those attempting to show Cuban involvement had to find a connection with the assassination. This was found in Lee Harvey Oswald. He begins by discussing Lee Harvey Oswald's involvement with the CIA and the FBI. In discussing Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico, Dr Guevara states that former Cuban Consul in Mexico Eusebio Pasque Lopez will discuss what occurred there. The CIA also tried to show a Cuban relationship with Mafia involvement in the Kennedy assassination. He says that what is true is that the Mafia was opposed to the Cuban revolution because Cuba had taken over their operations in Havana.

The Senate investigation committee publishes information on the CIA, especially the "amlash" program with (Rolando Cubelas Secades), who was thought to be a double agent. He goes on to state that the agent is sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. Nevertheless, the CIA tries to show that this agent was a double agent.

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She notes that she spent four years at a military hospital in Montevideo. She describes at length and in great detail the torture she suffered at the hands of the Uruguayan regime.

The eighth witness is Ramon Carlos Negro, a Uruguayan doctor. He notes that he is appearing before the tribunal in his capacity as a doctor to testify to the torture and ill treatment to which former witness Maria Elena Curbelo was subjected during the four years she spent in the military hospital in Uruguay. He notes that the repressive Uruguayan regime tortured Maria Elena to such a point that she has become an invalid. He tells the story of her capture and torture.

Coverage ends at 1840 GMT as the proceedings are adjourned until 1930 GMT.

AGEE TESTIFIES ON CIA, OSWALD, KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

FL030246Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2146 GMT 2 Aug 78 FL

[Deposition by Philip Agee before "youth accuses imperialism" international tribunal proceedings in Havana, in English fading into simultaneous Spanish translation--live]

[Text] On the subject of the Kennedy assassination I think it could be of interest to this tribunal and other delegations if I make certain observations. I have to tell a brief story. I had a meeting with the members of the House of Representatives select committee on assassination, the same committee about which Mr Wilcott spoke. I had contacts with members of this committee. I talked with two members. One of them is (Mr Harold Leed), who worked in the U.S. Government's antinarcotics brigade. The other one was (Mark Brown), who worked for 20 years with the assassination division of the New York Police Department. At the first meeting with them they showed me a list of 30 questions they had written down. The meeting lasted 5 or 6 hours and we discussed 30 questions they had presented. Another day we had a discussion lasting 6 hours. And we discussed each question carefully. The main theme of the questions was as follows: Had I said anything of what I knew about Oswald during the time I worked with the CIA. Besides this, they asked me questions about my knowledge of the Kennedy assassination.

I told the two members of the investigation committee the following: After I returned to Washington from my assignment in Uruguay in September 1966 and after returning to CIA headquarters, (?I met) (Charlotte Bustos) and she introduced me to my new job. She was the first female section chief in the history of the CIA. She was transferred to Barbair in 1973. She was the first CIA (?section) chief of [words indistinct] in 1966 and she explained my duties. She told me that on the day of the assassination she recalled the name of Lee Harvey Oswald. She looked for a photograph and such a photograph existed in CIA files. The photograph showed Oswald in Mexico City. [Words indistinct] immediately delivered the photograph to the FBI and also to the White House. At that time this photograph was not part of the records. In September, on 27 and 28 September of that year, Oswald twice went to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. He also visited the Soviet Embassy, in order to obtain a visa to enter the Soviet Union. In other words, he first tried to establish himself in the Soviet Union so that he [words indistinct]. I did not bother with that matter at the time. I asked another agent additional questions [words indistinct] (?not important to me at that time). However, in retrospect I believe that I can testify to the following: The CIA gave the FBI, the (?State Department) and the Navy [as heard] a report on 1 October in which the CIA confirmed the following: Oswald established contact with the Soviet Embassy on 1 October. I have here an extract of that report which I want to make available to this tribunal. It is an extract of the CIA report addressed to the FBI and the (?State Department).

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THE WASHINGTON POST (HOME EDITION)
10 August 1978

JFK-King Panel Seems Satisfied It Has Case Against Ray

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

"We're going to nail James Earl Ray to the cross."

That, according to Rep. Mende. J. Davis (D-S.C.), is what one member of the House Assassinations Committee told him this week of the forthcoming public hearings into the 1968 murder of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis.

Ray, King's convicted killer, is serving a 99-year term at Brushy Mountain state prison in Tennessee, but has been claiming innocence for years in an attempt to win a new trial.

The Assassinations Committee, which has been investigating Ray's family intensively, is apparently satisfied it has compiled a persuasive case against Ray.

But Davis, a member the House Administration subcommittee that supervises the spending for such inquiries, is skeptical, especially in light of accusations this week that an undercover agent for the Assassinations panel had spied on Ray's brother, Jerry, purloined Jerry Ray's letters and secretly tape-recorded his conversations.

Members of the Assassinations Committee met privately yesterday afternoon to hear a report from chief counsel G. Robert Blakey on the dispute.

Rep. Christopher J. Dodd (D-Conn.), one member who attended, said later he was satisfied that "as far as the committee rules go, we did not violate those." But he said the question of whether a committee staff member, "on his own," may have engaged in questionable behavior needed further checking.

The self-described undercover agent, a former FBI informant named Oliver Patterson of Blackjack, Mo., said in a statement earlier this week that he had been recruited by a St. Louis-based investigator for the committee, Conrad (Pete) Baetz, and took his instructions from Baetz.

Blakey, who has been directing the staff investigation of itself, plans to issue a short, preliminary statement this afternoon. He intends to refuse to take any questions about it. Blakey then will hold a briefing on next week's hearings, reportedly as a "spokesman" for the committee whose name cannot be used.

Chairman Louis Stokes (D-Ohio) said the investigation of Patterson's allegations would be completed "as soon as possible," but did not know how quickly it could be done. In any event, Dodd said, "We're not going to be derailed over this issue."

The accusations were orchestrated by Mark Lane, now James Earl Ray's lawyer, who had enlisted Patterson as a committee defector. James Earl Ray is scheduled to testify before the committee on Wednesday, reportedly to accuse it of conspiring to deny him a fair trial.

The controversy prompted the House Administration subcommittee, of which Davis is a member, to withhold additional funding for the investigations. At a closed-door caucus called yesterday afternoon by House Administration Chairman Frank Thompson Jr. (D-N.J.) to reconsider the decision, the subcommittee's Democrats reaffirmed their intention to hold off until next month on the Assassinations panel's request for an additional $790,000.

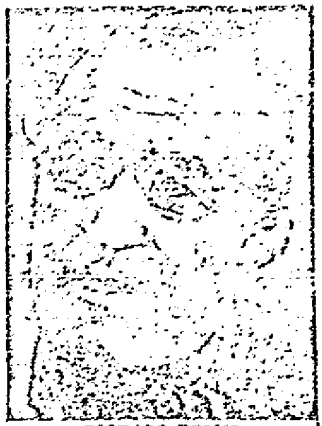
Subcommittee Chairman John H. Dent (D-Pa.) and Thompson told a reporter later that they have also ordered their staff to examine the Assassinations Committee's financial records and put them in order. Dent said the committee has not been properly reporting its spending, especially in the area of its 56 secret consulting contracts.

At the same time yesterday afternoon, the Assassinations subcommittee investigating President Kennedy's murder in 1963 took testimony in executive session from former Central Helms.

Deputy director of the CIA's covert operations section at the time of the assassination, Helms told reporters during a break that no one would Intelligence Agency director Richard ever know who or what Lee Harvey Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as Kennedy's assassin, represented.

Asked whether the CIA knew of any ties Oswald had with either the Soviet KGB or the CIA, Helms paused, and said with a laugh, "I don't remember."

Pressed on the point later, he told a reporter, "Your questions are almost as dumb as the committee's."



RICHARD HELMS
....Lee Harvey Oswald an enigma

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CIA to 'Admit' Hunt Involvem

By Victor Marchetti

A few months ago, in March, there was a meeting at CIA headquarters in Langley, Va., the plush home of America's super spooks overlooking the Potomac River. It was attended by several high-level clandestine officers and some former top officials of the agency.

The topic of discussion was: What to do about recent revelations associating President Kennedy's accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, with the spy game played between the U.S. and the USSR? (SPOTLIGHT, May 8, 1978.) A decision was made, and a course of action determined. They were calculated to both fascinate and confuse the public by staging a clever "limited hangout" when the House Special Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) holds its open hearings, beginning later this month.

A "limited hangout" is spy jargon for a favorite and frequently used gimmick of the clandestine professionals. When their veil of secrecy is shredded and they can no longer rely on a phony cover story to misinform the public, they resort to admitting—sometimes even volunteering—some of the truth while still managing to withhold the key and damaging facts in the case. The public, however, is usually so intrigued by the new information that it never thinks to pursue the matter further.

We will probably never find out who masterminded the assassination of JFK—or why. There are too many powerful special interests connected with the conspiracy for the truth to come out even now, 15 years after the murder.

But during the next two months, according to sensitive sources in the CIA and on HSCA, we are going to learn much more about the crime. The new disclosures will be sensational, but only superficially so. A few of the lesser villains involved in the conspiracy and its subsequent coverup will be identified for the first time—and allowed to twist slowly in the wind on live network TV. Most of the others to be fingered are already dead.

But once again the 'good' folks of middle America will be hoodwinked by another coverup and its all-but-[illegible] are being set up to witness yet another coverup, albeit a sophisticated one, designed by the CIA with the assistance of the FBI and the blessing of the Carter administration.

E. Howard Hunt—he'll be thrown to the wolves

[illegible] is how the CIA handled—and manipulated—the Church Committee's investigation of two years ago. The committee learned nothing more about the assassinations of foreign leaders, illicit drug programs, or the penetration of the news media than the CIA allowed it to discover. And this is precisely what the

Ray May Shed Light on

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ent in Kennedy Slaying

CIA is out to accomplish through HSCA with regard to JFK's murder.

THEY'LL HANG HUNT

Chief among those to be exposed by the new investigation will be E. Howard Hunt, of Watergate fame. His luck has run out, and the CIA has decided to sacrifice him to protect its clandestine services. The agency is furious with Hunt for having dragged it publicly into the Nixon mess and for having blackmailed it after he was arrested.

Besides, Hunt is vulnerable—an easy target, as they say in the spy business. His reputation and integrity have been destroyed. The death of his wife, Dorothy, in a mysterious plane crash in Chicago still disturbs many people, especially since there were rumors from informed sources that she was about to leave him and perhaps even turn on him.

In addition it is well known that Hunt hated JFK and blamed him for the Bay of Pigs disaster. And now, in recent months, his alibi for his whereabouts on the day of the shooting has come unstuck.

In the public hearings, the CIA will "admit" that Hunt was involved in the conspiracy to kill Kennedy. The CIA may go so far as to "admit" that there were three gunmen shooting at Kennedy. The FBI, while publicly embracing the Warren Commission's "one man, acting alone" conclusion, has always privately known that there were three gunmen. The conspiracy involved many more people than the ones who actually fired at Kennedy, both agencies may now admit.

POSING AS BUM

FRANK STURGIS

authors of "Coup d'etat In America," published pictures of three apparent bums who were arrested at Dealy Plaza just after President Kennedy's murder, but who were strangely released without any record of the arrest having been made by the Dallas police. One of the tramps the authors identified as Hunt. Another was Frank Sturgis, a long-time agent of Hunt's.

Hunt immediately sued for millions of dollars in damages, claiming he could prove that he had been in Washington, D.C., that day—on duty at CIA. It turned out, however, that this was not true. [illegible]

doing household errands, including a shopping trip to a grocery store in Chinatown.

Weberman and Canfield investigated the new alibi and found that the grocery store where Hunt claimed to be shopping never existed. At this point, Hunt offered to drop his suit for a token payment of one dollar. But the authors were determined to vindicate themselves, and they continued to attack Hunt's alibi, ultimately completely shattering it.

Now, the CIA moved to finger Hunt and tie him to the JFK assassination. HSCA unexpectedly received an internal CIA memorandum a few weeks ago that the agency just happened to stumble across in its old files. It was dated 1966 and said in essence: Some day we will have to explain Hunt's presence in Dallas on November 22, 1963—the day President Kennedy was killed. Hunt is going to be hard put to explain this memo, and other things, before the TV cameras at the HSCA hearings.

Hunt's reputation as a strident, fanatical anti-communist will count against him. So will his long and close relationship with the anti-Castro Cubans, as well as his penchant for clandestine dirty tricks and his various capers while one of Nixon's plumbers. E. Howard Hunt will be implicated in the conspiracy, and he will not dare to speak out—the CIA will see to that.

In addition to Hunt and Sturgis, another former CIA agent marked for exposure is Gerry Patrick Hemming, a hulk of a man—six feet eight inches tall and weighing [illegible]

(Victor Marchetti has been in U.S. intelligence activities for almost 20 years, 14 years of that time being with the CIA, the last three years of which he was a staff assistant to Richard Helms. He is the author of "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence" and "The Rope Dancer.")

CIA double agent, then later surfaced with the anti-Castro Cubans in various attempts to rid Cuba of the communist dictator. But there are two things in Hemming's past that the CIA, manipulating HSCA, will be able to use to tie him to the JFK assassination.

First, Castro's former mistress, Marita Lorenz (now an anti-Castroite herself), has identified Hemming, along with Oswald and others as being part of the secret squad assigned to kill President Kennedy. And secondly, Hemming was Oswald's Marine sergeant when he was stationed at the CIA's U-2 base in Atsugi, Japan—where Oswald supposedly was recruited as a spy by the Soviets, or was being trained to be a double agent by the CIA.

In any event, Hemming's Cuban career and his connection with Oswald make the Lorenz story difficult for him to deny, particularly since the squad

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Virgo Killings as Doubts Persist

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